

strong, but much has already been administered. The Emperor keeps up, and shows no signs of weakness.

His hours after the date of the above, that is to say, shortly after noon of Friday, March 27, he expired. The last words of the Emperor were spoken in the French language. Addressing the Empress, he said:

"Tell Frederick (the King of Prussia) to continue to fight for Russia, as he has hitherto been, and never to forget his father's words." It is said that a few days before his death, the Emperor succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between his two oldest sons, Alexander and Constantine, who were at variance.

A letter from Berlin, in the *Paris Monitor*, says: "The Emperor Nicholas, who had been unwell for several days, persisted, in opposition to the advice of his physicians, in reviewing the guards. He remained for three hours exposed to a very piercing cold, and on his return to the palace was seized with fever, and compelled to go to bed. The physicians at first considered it only a violent attack of influenza, but from the morning of the 25th February inflammation of the chest came on, and on the following day a violent fever succeeded. The general debility felt by the Emperor in the evening, fully convinced of his danger, and expressed a desire to have his strength kept up as long as possible, displaying, at the same time, the greatest firmness. The Hereditary Grand Duke passed the night with his father. At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 27th, the Emperor received the sacraments, and died at 10 minutes after 12."

The reign of the Emperor Nicholas lasted 20 years, 3 months, and a day.

Dr. Mandt, the chief physician in attendance at his last illness, is a homeopathist. Among other anecdotes connected with the Emperor's fatal malady, it is said that one of the physicians in attendance, seeing that his Majesty was suffering severely from "gripes," on Tuesday, earnestly begged him not to expose himself to the cold air outside, with the thermometer at 12 below zero of Fahrenheit. To which the Emperor replied: "My duty demands that you have done your duty, now I will do mine," and then, calling for his clock, he proceeded to parade, and remained alone an hour.

His habits were ostensibly simple, dramatically so. The luxuries of his table were not for him. His military uniform was but upon rare occasions worn. He was not within a few degrees of the Emperor's table. He was not within a few degrees of the Emperor's table. He was not within a few degrees of the Emperor's table.

By telegraph from Berlin, of date the 6th March, it is stated that the Emperor Alexander has issued a manifesto, in which he promises to adhere to the policy of his father.

The Grand Duke Constantine had formally taken the oath of fidelity to his brother. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested during the ceremony. The officers of the house and the authorities of St. Petersburg and elsewhere, had likewise taken the oath to the Emperor and Crown Prince, and the whole garrison was to do so on the 3d. On the 3d, Count Panin, Minister of Justice, put seals upon the private cabinets of the late Emperor, in presence of Alexander. Generals Grunwald and Leven were sent—the former to Berlin, the latter to Vienna—to proclaim the succession to the throne of the new Emperor.

From Königsberg, we have a brief summary of Alexander's manifesto. After announcing the sudden and severe illness of the Emperor Nicholas, which terminated in his death, it says that:—"As the deceased devoted himself incessantly to the welfare of his subjects, to do so, also, on ascending the throne of Russia, and of Poland and Finland, inseparable from each other, take a solemn oath before God to regard the welfare of our Empire as our only object. May Providence, which has selected us for so high a calling, be our guide and protector, and that we may maintain Russia on the highest standard of power and glory, and in our person accomplish the incessant wishes and views of Peter, of Catharine, of Alexander, and of our father! May the zeal of our subjects assist us therein! We invoke and command the oath of allegiance to us and to the heir to our throne—our son Alexander!"

THE DEATH OF THE CZAR FORETOLD.
A letter that appeared in *The London Times* over the signature of Dr. Granville, a physician of some eminence, had attracted notice. Dr. Granville had once been Lord Palmerston's medical attendant, and in 1849 resided, in a professional capacity, at St. Petersburg, where he had medical introductions to the Imperial Court. In the month of July, 1853, he addressed a confidential letter to Lord Palmerston, in which he (Granville) now reproduces in *The Times*. In that letter he stated that, having formed a careful prognosis of the state of health of the Emperor Nicholas, he had come to the conclusion that he would die suddenly in the 50th year of his age. At an interview with Lord Palmerston, Feb. 23, 1854, Palmerston asked Doctor G. if he still adhered to the opinion and prediction. Granville replied that "before July, 1855, when the Emperor would be fifty-nine years of age, the event anticipated would happen."

"Let but a few reverses overtake him, and his death, like that of all his brothers, will be sudden." It has proved so. Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, (says Dr. G.) shook the mighty brain. Eupatoria completed the stroke, and anticipated the prognosis by only a few weeks.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE CZAR.
The Emperor Nicholas leaves the following numerous family: His wife, the Empress ALEXANDRA, Fedorovna, (formerly called Frederica-Louise-Charlotte-Wilhelmina), daughter of the late Frederick-William III, King of Prussia; was born July 13, 1798, and is in very weak health. The issue of this marriage are:

First: ALEXANDER, Nicolaievitch Czarovitch, the present Emperor; born April 29, 1818; married, April 28, 1841, MARIA, Alexandrovna, the present Empress, (formerly Maximilian, Wilhelmina-Angusta-Sophia Maria), born May 15, 1828; daughter of the late Louis II, Grand Duke of Baden. Issue of this marriage: NICHOLAS, Alexandrovitch, the present Crown Prince, born September 20, 1843; VLADIMIR, Alexandrovitch, born April 22, 1847; ALEXIS, Alexandrovitch, born July 14, 1849.

Second: MARIA, Nicolaievna, born August 8, 1819; married, July 14, 1839, to Maximilian, Duke of Leuchtenberg, Prince of Eichstätt; became widow Nov. 1, 1852.

Third: OLGA, Nicolaievna, born Sept. 11, 1822; married to Charles, Prince Royal of Württemberg, July 23, 1840.

Fourth: KONSTANTINE, Nicolaievitch, born Sept. 21, 1827; married Sept. 11, 1848, to ALEXANDRA, Josefovna, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Sax-Altenburg; was born July 30, 1820; issue, a son and daughter.

Fifth: NICHOLAS, Nicolaievitch, born Aug. 8, 1831; son of the late Emperor; married, Oct. 23, 1852, to the late Czar's daughter, MARIA, Paulovna, Dowager Grand Duchess of Saxo-Weimar, and ALEXANDRA, widow of William II, King of Holland. Also a sister-in-law: HELENA, Paulovna, widow of the Grand Duke Michael, and daughter of the late Prince Paul, of Württemberg. This lady's daughter, the Grand Duchess Catharine, M. chaldovna, is married to the Duke George, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL KILLED.
For several days the rumor was prevalent that the Grand Duke Michael had been severely wounded in an engagement on the Chernaya, and had died, in Sevastopol, of his wounds. This statement requires confirmation.

PRINCE MENCHIKOFF RECALLED.
The deceased Emperor Nicholas had already recalled Prince Menchikoff from the Crimea, and given the chief command there to Prince Gorchakoff, and the second to Gen. Osten-Sacken. It was also stated that Gen. Rudiger had been summoned from the high position he held in the army of Poland, to take the direction of the Ministry of War, in the place of Prince Dolgorouki; and it was surmised that Gen. Bibikoff, the Home Minister of the Empire, would be removed. These appointments, if authenticated, have much importance.

ALLIES WILL CONTINUE THE SIEGE.
Immediately on the death of Nicholas being known in Paris, orders were telegraphed to Gen. Canrobert to press on the siege of Sevastopol with the utmost vigor. Of the departure of the Emperor Napoleon for the Crimea, nothing additional is known. Preparations continue to be made.

MEETING OF THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.
Telegraphic dispatches from Vienna, of date Tuesday, the 6th inst., state that Prince Gorchakoff (the diplomatist) had received orders from the Emperor Alexander to proceed with the negotiations, and confirming the instructions he had originally received. The first meeting of the plenipotentiaries took place on the 6th. Their debate had for object to fix the precise meaning of the third of the guarantee points. The Russian representative was not present. Further conference will be held without delay.

THE GERMANIC POLICY.
The Chamber of Deputies at Stuttgart had voted the three million thalers demanded by the Minister of War, but inserted formally in the bill a recommendation to follow closely the policy of Austria.

RATIFICATION OF SARDINIAN TREATY.
The ratifications of the Treaty of Alliance between France, England, and Sardinia, were exchanged at Paris on Sunday, the 4th inst.

The official journal of Turin publishes a manifesto by the Sardinian Government, repudiating the reproaches of ingratitude made by Count Novati, and affirming that Sardinia has undertaken the war solely for the general interests of Europe.

The Sardinian expedition, 15,000 strong, consists of 30 battalions of infantry, each company 130 men; 25 battalions of rifles; eight squadrons of cavalry; six batteries of mounted artillery, and one battalion of sappers.

SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL.
RUSSIANS THREATEN BALAKLAVA.
MARCH 5.—A telegraphic dispatch reached Paris on the 7th stating that 50,000 Russians were threatening the English force at Balaklava. Gen. Borquet was endeavoring to get his corps in rear of the enemy with the view of cutting off the Russians from their reinforcements, and becoming the attacking party.

RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE.
On Monday, the 19th, Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, and Gen. Borquet, made a reconnaissance in force, but a thick fall of snow coming on, it had no effect. Some firing was exchanged.

LATEST.
The weather had again become fine, but in a climate so variable, no dependence could be placed on it for field operations. A convoy of 300 wagons had succeeded in entering Sevastopol. Firing continued to be kept up, on both sides, with more or less steadiness.

A RUSSIAN REDOUBT STORMED.
Accounts of this event are directly contradictory. Menchikoff says the Allies were repulsed with 600 killed; the Allies say they destroyed the redoubt with 100 killed.

It is certain that during the night between the 21st and 22d of February, the Russians threw up and armed a redoubt on the flank of the fortifications of Sevastopol; and on the night between the 24th and 25th it was attacked and stormed by the French. So far only is sure.

On the night between the 21st and 22d of February we erected a redoubt on the left flank of the fortifications of Sevastopol. This was done so promptly and unexpectedly that the Russian army, on the morning of the 23d, found the redoubt between the 24th and 25th, the enemy attacked the redoubt with considerable forces. Two regiments repulsed them. The enemy lost 600 men. The mining operations of the Allies have been suspended. Up to Feb. 26 nothing new had occurred at Eupatoria.

The French dispatches are as follows: "Advices from Kamiesch Bay, of Feb. 24, state that on the previous day the French had destroyed the works around the Malakoff Tower, but with great loss."

"In the night of the 24th the French troops destroyed some considerable works thrown up by the Russians in front of the siege works. The affair was serious. The French were victorious."

"During the night, between the 23d and 24th Feb., the second corps of the French army carried the important works of counter-approach, established by the garrison of Sevastopol, opposite the French works. The loss of the French consisted in some hundred wounded."

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